



STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 195318

TO: Sarvamangala Devi
Art Unit: 1645
Location: rem/3B07/3C18
Serial Number: 10/691387

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

From: Beverly Shears
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REM 1A54
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Search Notes

Shears, Beverly

145318

From: Devi, Sarvamangala
Sent: Wednesday, July 12, 2006 9:09 AM
To: STIC-Biotech/ChemLib
Cc: Shears, Beverly
Subject: 10/691,387

Please ask Ms. Beverly Shears to perform this search.

In application 10/691,387, please perform a text search for the following claims. Please include an inventors' name search for Mark Werner and Michael Strobel

Claim 1. A ringworm vaccine comprising an effective amount of a homogenized, killed pure *Microsporum canis* culture provided in a carrier wherein the culture is isolated by filtration.

Claim 2. The vaccine of claim 1 further comprising *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

Claim 3. The vaccine of claim 1 further comprising *Microsporum gypseum*.

Claim 4. The vaccine of claim 1 further comprising *Microsporum gypseum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

Thanx.

S. DEVI, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
AU 1645
Rems - 3C18

1

Date completed:

Searcher: Beverly e 2528

Terminal time: _____

Elapsed time: _____

CPU time: _____

Total time: _____

Number of Searches: _____

Number of Databases: _____

Search Site

____ STIC

____ CM-1

____ Pre-S

Type of Search

____ N.A. Sequence

____ A.A. Sequence

____ Structure

____ Bibliographic

Vendors

____ IG

____ STN

____ Dialog

____ APS

____ Geninfo

____ SDC

____ DARC/Questel

____ Other

10/691387

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SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Jul 18

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File 266:FEDRIP 2005/Dec

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File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2006/Jul 18

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200628

(c) 2006 European Patent Office

*File 348: For important information about IPCR/8 and forthcoming changes to the IC= index, see HELP NEWSIPCR.

File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. _1982-2006/Jul W2

(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp.

File 113:European R&D Database 1997

(c)1997 Reed-Elsevier(UK)Ltd All rts reserv

*File 113: This file is closed (no updates)

Set Items Description

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Set	Items	Description
S1	295	(MICROSPOR? OR M) (W) CANIS AND (TRICHOPHYTON OR TRYCHOPHYTON OR T) (W) MENTAGROPHYT?
S2	109	S1 AND (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W) GYPSEUM
S3	45	S2 AND (RINGWORM? ? OR RING(W) WORM? ? OR TINEA OR EPIDERMOPHYTOS? OR TRYCHOPHYTOSIS OR TRICHOPHYTOSIS)
S4	45	RD (unique items)
S5	13	S4 AND (IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ? OR VACCIN? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)

-key terms

>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 113

5/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 440)

DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

18635997 Document Delivery Available: 000221878700003 References: 22

TITLE: Frequency and risk factors of dermatophytosis in students living in rural areas in Eskisehir, Turkey

AUTHOR(S): Metintas S (REPRINT); Kiraz N; Arslantas D; Akgun Y; Kalyoncu C; Kiremitci A; Unsal A

AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: metintas@ada.net.tr

CORPORATE SOURCE: Omeraga Mahallesi Adsiz Sokak 11, /TR-26220

Eskisehir//Turkey/ (REPRINT); Osmangazi Univ, Dept Publ Hlth,

/Eskisehir//Turkey//; Osmangazi Univ, Dept Microbiol, /Eskisehir//Turkey/

PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL

PUBLICATION: MYCOPATHOLOGIA, 2004, V157, N4 (MAY), P379-382

GENUINE ARTICLE#: 827DJ

PUBLISHER: KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBL, VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS

ISSN: 0301-486X

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Our study included 2384 students from five villages around Eskisehir, Turkey. We asked every student for their personal identification and also for their sanitation in order to get an idea about dermatophytosis. Samples taken from suspicious lesion were collected and inoculated onto Sabouraud dextrose agar slants. For identification of fungi which were grown, macroscopic appearance of colonies, microscopic examination and biochemical tests were used. We found suspicious lesions in

245 (10.3%) and diagnosed dermatophytosis in 86 (3.6%) of the students. The dermatophyte species were *Trichophyton rubrum* 37 (43%) at first, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* 17 (19.8%), *Microsporum canis* 11 (12.8%), *Microsporum gypseum* 8 (9.3%), *Epidermophyton floccosum* 6 (7%), *Trichophyton verrucosum* 6 (7%) and *Trichophyton violaceum* 1 (1.1%). *Tinea pedis* (59.3%) was the most frequent clinic form of dermatophytosis, followed by *tinea corporis* (22.1%), *tinea capitis* (9.3%), *tinea manum* (7.0%) and *tinea unguium* (2.3%). Older age, male gender, poor hygiene, living in dormitory, low level mother education, history of dermatophytosis within family and sanitary conditions were computed as independently variables associated with dermatophytosis infection. For prevention and control of dermatophyte infection in children living rural areas, field studies should be done and sanitary conditions should be improved.

5/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 440)
 DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
 (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

13934840 Document Delivery Available: 000175665800010 References: 19
 TITLE: In vitro susceptibility of *Microsporum canis* and other dermatophyte isolates from veterinary infections during therapy with terbinafine or griseofulvin
 AUTHOR(S): Hofbauer B; Leitner I; Ryder NS (REPRINT)
 AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: neil.ryder@pharma.novartis.com
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Novartis Res Inst, Dept Infect Dis, Brunner Str 59/A-1235 Vienna//Austria/ (REPRINT); Novartis Res Inst, Dept Infect Dis, /A-1235 Vienna//Austria/
 PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
 PUBLICATION: MEDICAL MYCOLOGY, 2002, V40, N2 (APR), P179-183
 GENUINE ARTICLE#: 553FU
 PUBLISHER: B I O S SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHERS LTD, 9 NEWTEC PLACE, MAGDALEN RD, OXFORD OX4 1RE, ENGLAND
 ISSN: 1369-3786
 LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: We investigated the in vitro activity of terbinafine against fresh veterinary isolates of *Microsporum canis* and the potential of this organism to develop resistance in vivo during oral therapy. Dermatophyte cultures (n = 300) were obtained from naturally infected cats and dogs undergoing oral therapy with terbinafine or griseofulvin. *M. canis* comprised 92% of isolates; other species included *Microsporum gypseum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) and minimum fungicidal concentrations (MFCs) of terbinafine and griseofulvin were determined by broth macrodilution assay. Terbinafine was highly active against all three species with MIC(90) less than or equal to 0.03 µg ml⁻¹, in agreement with published data. However, terbinafine exhibited primary cidal activity against 66% of *Microsporum* isolates (n = 275) in contrast to the almost complete cidal effect in *Trichophyton* (n = 18). Griseofulvin was significantly less active than terbinafine (MIC₉₀ = 4 µg ml⁻¹) but had a primary cidal action on about 40% of the isolates. The data were analysed for changes in MIC and MFC during the course of therapy, which could be indicative for development of acquired resistance. Oral treatment of 37 animals with terbinafine for up to 39 weeks caused no increase in MIC or MFC of terbinafine, either in individual patients or in the whole group.

5/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 440)

DIALOG(R) File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

13340795

PUBLICATION: ACTA DERMATO-VENEREOLOGICA, 2001
ISSN: 0001-5555

5/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R) File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

11391036 References: 13

TITLE: Broad spectrum herbal **therapy** against superficial fungal infections

AUTHOR(S): Shahi SK (REPRINT); Shukla AC; Bajaj AK; Banerjee U; Rimek D; Midgely G; Dikshit A

AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: shahi.sk@usa.net

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Allahabad, Biol Prod Lab, /Allahabad 211002/Uttar Pradesh/India/ (REPRINT); Univ Allahabad, Biol Prod Lab, /Allahabad 211002/Uttar Pradesh/India/; Moti Lai Nehru Med Coll, Dept Dermatol, /Allahabad/Uttar Pradesh/India/; All India Inst Med Sci, Dept Microbiol, /New Delhi 110029//India/; Inst Hyg, /Heidelberg//Germany/; St Thomas Hosp, St Johns Inst Dermatol, /London//England/

PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL

PUBLICATION: SKIN PHARMACOLOGY AND APPLIED SKIN PHYSIOLOGY, 2000, V13, N1 (JAN-FEB), P60-64

GENUINE ARTICLE#: 288RE

PUBLISHER: KARGER, ALLSCHWILERSTRASSE 10, CH-4009 BASEL, SWITZERLAND

ISSN: 1422-2868

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Skin disease associated with keratinized tissues in animal and human beings has been investigated. The essential oil of *Eucalyptus pauciflora* in vitro showed strong antifungal activity at 1.0 μ l/ml against human pathogenic fungi, viz. *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microporum audouinii*, *M. canis*, *M. gypseum*, *M. nanum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *T. rubrum*, *T. tonsurans* and *T. violaceum*. The oil has heavy doses of inoculum potential at 1.0 μ l/ml. Moreover, it did not exhibit any adverse effects on mammalian skin up to 5% concentrations. Further, we formulated the oil in the form of ointment 'BSHT' (broad spectrum herbal **therapy**) (1% v/v) and subjected it to topical testing on patients attending the outpatient department of M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad. Fifty patients were selected on the basis of KOH-positive results and diagnosed as either **tinea pedis**, **tinea corporis** or **tinea cruris**. After the second week of **treatment**, all patients were KOH-negative. At the end of medication, 60% of patients recovered completely and 40% showed significant improvement from the disease. No KOH-negative cases of relapse were observed when patients were re-examined after 2 months following the end of **treatment**. Thus, the ointment can be exploited commercially after undergoing successful multicenter clinical trials, which are in progress. Copyright (C) 2000 S. Karger AG, Basel.

5/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R) File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

10802489 References: 20

TITLE: Evolution of dermatophytic flora isolated from domestic carnivores in the Florence area (Italy)
 AUTHOR(S): Faggi E (REPRINT); Saponetto N; Pizzirani F; Pini G; Campisi E; Bertellini C; Gargani G
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist Microbiol, Viale Morgagni 48/I-50134 Florence//Italy/ (REPRINT); Ist Microbiol, /I-50134 Florence//Italy/
 PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
 PUBLICATION: JOURNAL DE MYCOLOGIE MEDICALE, 1999, V9, N2 (JUL), P107-110
 GENUINE ARTICLE#: 221GT
 PUBLISHER: MASSON EDITEUR, 120 BLVD SAINT-GERMAIN, 75280 PARIS 06, FRANCE
 ISSN: 1156-5233
 LANGUAGE: French DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Objectives. The aim of this study is to verify the incidence of dermatophytes on asymptomatic cats and dogs in comparison with our previous research carried out 10 years ago.

Methods. We examined 1249 cats and 1238 dogs (nearly 90 cats and 90 dogs every month for 13 consecutive months) in the period December 1986-December 1987 and 1000 cats and 1000 dogs in the period April 1996-May 1998 (nearly 40 cats and 40 dogs every month for 25 consecutive months). The animals were not stray and they had no lesions related to dermatophytes. They were taken to a veterinary clinic for different consultations (vaccination, trauma, cancer). Samples for dermatophyte research were obtained moquette brushing and were cultivated on Sabouraud-cycloheximide-chloramphenicol-agar for 15 days at 27 degrees C.

Results. We observed that the isolation frequency was reduced from 6 % (1986-87) to 4 % (1996-98) in the cats and from 4 % (1986-87) to 1 % (1996-98) in the dogs.

Microsporum canis was isolated more frequently than the other dermatophytes, sporadically *Microsporum gypseum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Trichophyton ajelloi*, *Microsporum cookei*. Young animals were stricken more than adults and we did not observe differences within the two sexes.

Conclusions. We observed a decrease of asymptomatic carriers of dermatophytes (particularly in the dogs) during the period 1996-98 in comparison with the period 1986-87.

5/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 440)
 DIALOG(R) File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
 (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

09301331 References: 19
 TITLE: Butenafine
 AUTHOR(S): McNeely W (REPRINT); Spencer CM
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ADIS INT LTD, 41 CENTORIAN DR, PRIVATE BAG 65901/AUCKLAND 10//NEW ZEALAND/ (REPRINT)
 PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
 PUBLICATION: DRUGS, 1998, V55, N3 (MAR), P405-412
 GENUINE ARTICLE#: ZB767
 PUBLISHER: ADIS INTERNATIONAL LTD, 41 CENTORIAN DR, PRIVATE BAG 65901, MAIRANGI BAY, AUCKLAND 10, NEW ZEALAND
 ISSN: 0012-6667
 LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Butenafine is a new antifungal agent with primary fungicidal

activity against dermatophytes such as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Microsporum canis* and *Trichophyton rubrum* which cause tinea infections.

C-14-labelled butenafine (=30 μ g/g tissue) was found within guinea-pig dorsal skin 24 hours after topical application. Most of the drug was distributed into the epidermis including the horny layer. Small amounts were found in the dermis, probably transported via sebaceous glands and hair follicles.

In vitro, the minimum concentration that completely inhibited growth of dermatophytes (MIG) and the minimum fungicidal concentrations (MFC) for butenafine against *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* were similar (0.012 to 0.05 mg/L) and were 4 to 130 times lower than those for naftifine, tolnaftate, clotrimazole and bifonazole. It also has greater activity against *T. rubrum*, *M. gypseum* and *Epidermophyton floccosum* when compared with naftifine tolnaftate and clotrimazole; comparisons with bifonazole against these strains were not available.

Assessment after 1 week's treatment in patients with tinea pedis revealed that mycological cure rates were greater in those who received twice-daily butenafine for 1 week or once-daily butenafine for 4 weeks than in placebo recipients. Mycological and overall cure rates were either further increased or maintained up to 5 weeks after treatment cessation compared with end-of-treatment values.

In patients with tinea cruris or tinea corporis who received once-daily butenafine 1% for 2 weeks, the mycological and overall cure rates continued to increase for up to 1 weeks after treatment cessation.

5/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2006 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01341930
CYCLIC HEXAPEPTIDE DERIVATIVES
CYCLISCHE HEXAPEPTIDDERIVATE
DERIVES CYCLIQUES D'HEXAPEPTIDES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Matsuda, Keiji c/o Fujisawa Pharmaceuti. Ca., Ltd., 4-7, Doshomachi

10/691387

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1259535 A1 021127 (Basic)
EP 1259535 B1 050413
WO 2001060846 010823

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001906140 010220; WO 2001JP1204 010220

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): AU 00PQ5752 000221; AU 00PQ9552 000821; AU
00PQ2344 001228

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): C07K-007/56; A61K-038/15

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200515	1023
CLAIMS B	(German)	200515	971
CLAIMS B	(French)	200515	1238
SPEC B	(English)	200515	27178
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			30410
Total word count - documents A + B			30410

5/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01252464

STABILIZED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION IN LYOPHILIZED FORM

STABILISIERTE PHARMAZEUTISCHE ZUSAMMENSETZUNG IN LYOPHILISierter FORM

COMPOSITION PHARMACEUTIQUE STABILISEE SOUS FORME LYOPHILISEE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

Sawai, Seiji, 5-3-104, Yashiro-cho, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo 665-0071, (JP)
Kasai, Akihiro, 5-1-2-606, Haginodai, Ikoma-shi, Nara 630-0224, (JP)
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Brucknerstrasse 20, 40593 Dusseldorf, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1107777 A1 010620 (Basic)
EP 1107777 B1 041027
WO 2001002002 010111

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000940916 000629; WO 2000JP4381 000629

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 99187713 990701

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): A61K-038/12; A61K-047/26; A61K-009/19

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/691387

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200444	332
CLAIMS B	(German)	200444	311
CLAIMS B	(French)	200444	369
SPEC B	(English)	200444	3934
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4946
Total word count - documents A + B			4946

5/3,AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01154121

ANTIMYCOTIC DRUG COMPOSITION
ANTIMYKOTISCHE ARZNEIMITTELZUSAMMENSETZUNG
COMPOSITION DE MEDICAMENT ANTIMYCOTIQUE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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NISHIDA, Yoko, 3-14, Nakatsu-cho, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567-0824, (JP)
NAGAO, Masao, Mitteru House 301,33-1, Kasugaoka 3-chome, Itami-shi, Hyogo
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1120116 A1 010801 (Basic)
WO 200018401 000406

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99944869 990928; WO 99JP5292 990928

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 98275570 980929

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): A61K-031/4164; A61K-031/41; A61K-047/26;
A61K-009/00

ABSTRACT EP 1120116 A1

The composition of the present invention comprises a quaternized nitrogen-containing imidazole-1-yl or 1,2,4-triazole-1-yl compound wherein one of the nitrogen atoms constituting the azole ring is quaternized with a group eliminating in vivo and represented by the formula: wherein R1) represents a hydrocarbon or heterocyclic group which may be substituted, R2) represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and n is 0 or 1, and a saccharide, said compound being capable of being converted into an anti-fungal azole compound upon elimination of said group in vivo. The composition of the present invention is stable and usable particularly as a pharmaceutical preparation for an injection composition.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 107

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200131	783
SPEC A	(English)	200131	16647

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/691387

Total word count - document A 17430
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 17430

5/3,AB/10 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00938127

FUNGAL ANTIGENS AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME
PILZLICHE ANTIGENE UND VERFAHREN ZU DEREN HERSTELLUNG
ANTIGENES FONGIQUES ET PROCESSUS DE FABRICATION
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TAKARA SHUZO CO. LTD., (710324), 609 Takenaka-cho Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-shi,
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INVENTOR:

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MIZUTANI, Shigetoshi, 1-86, Miyazu, Azuchi-cho, Gamo-gun, Shiga 521-13,
(JP)

ENDO, Masahiro, Hamoparesu-Kusatsu 405, 12-1, Nishishibukawa 2-chome,
Kusatsu-shi, Shiga 525, (JP)

KATO, Ikunoshin, 1-1-150, Nanryo-cho, Uji-shi, Kyoto 611, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

VOSSIUS & PARTNER (100314), Siebertstrasse 4, 81675 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 970966 A1 000112 (Basic)

WO 9809990 980312

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97937856 970829; WO 97JP3041 970829

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96255400 960904; JP 9799775 970331

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): C07K-014/37; C12N-015/31; A61K-039/00;
A61K-039/35; C12N-015/31; C12R-1:725

ABSTRACT EP 970966 A1

There can be provided a fungal antigen which is an insoluble fraction obtainable from fungal cells of which cell wall has been substantially removed or at least partially removed; a process for producing the same; a nucleic acid encoding the fungal antigen; a biologic product containing the fungal antigen; a method of stimulating immunological responses by using the biologic product; a method of suppressing allergic reaction to fungi in a vertebrate; and a method for diagnosing a disease caused by fungi in a vertebrate.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 85

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200002	1918
SPEC A	(English)	200002	22461
Total word count - document A			24379
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			24379

5/3,AB/11 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00389985

A ringworm vaccine

Impfstoff gegen Tinea

Vaccin contre la teigne

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

JEFFERSON LABS, INC., (1212810), 1200 South Highway 3, Northfield,
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): ~~EP 393371 A1 901024 (Basic)~~

EP 393371 B1 950823

EP 393371 B2 040414

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90105356 900321;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 341867 890421

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS (V7): A61K-039/00

ABSTRACT EP 393371 A1

A **ringworm vaccine** is disclosed comprising antigen isolated from at least one dermatophyte and a suitable carrier. The "antigen" can include a single antigen from a dermatophyte or a plurality of antigens as long as at least one antigen is included which will produce a sufficient immune response to confer resistance to **ringworm** infection upon the recipient of the **vaccine**. The antigen can also be isolated from more than one dermatophyte. If a preparation from more than one dermatophyte is made the antigen can include antigens which are common to all species of dermatophytes employed and/or antigens which are only specific to certain species.

A method of producing such a **ringworm vaccine** is also disclosed. The method comprises making an antigen preparation comprising the dermatophyte antigen described above and combining the antigen preparation with a suitable carrier.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 141

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	453
CLAIMS B	(English)	200416	369
CLAIMS B	(German)	200416	355
CLAIMS B	(French)	200416	434
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	2404
SPEC B	(English)	200416	2418
Total word count - document A			2857
Total word count - document B			3576
Total word count - documents A + B			6433

5/3,AB/12 (Item 1 from file: 357)

DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

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0370755 DBR Accession No.: 2005-16461 PATENT

Novel peptide for controlling growth of fungus that is capable of causing

tinea, useful for **treating tinea** - involving

vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in host cell

AUTHOR: CAVANAGH H; SHEALES L

PATENT ASSIGNEE: UNIV STURT CHARLES 2005

PATENT NUMBER: WO 200537861 PATENT DATE: 20050428 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
2005-333295 (200534)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: AU 2003905718 APPLIC. DATE: 20031017

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2004AU1430 APPLIC. DATE: 20041018

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A peptide (I) for controlling the growth of a fungus that is capable of causing **tinea**, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A peptide (I) having sequence chosen from Ala-Ile-Lys-Leu-Val-Gln-Ser-Pro, Ala-Ile-Lys-Leu-Val-Gln-Ser-Pro-Asn-Gly-Asn-Phe-Ala-Ala-Ser, Ala-Ile-Lys-Leu-Val-Gln-Ser-Pro-Asn-Gly-Asn-Phe-Ala-Ala-Ser-Phe-Val-Leu-Asp-Gly-Thr-Lys-Trp-Ile-Phe-Lys-Ser-Lys-Tyr-Tyr.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) nucleic acid (II) encoding (I); (2) a vector (III) comprising (II); (3) a cell (IV) comprising (III); and (4) a composition (V) for **treating tinea** including (I).

ACTIVITY - Fungicide. Antifungal activity was assessed by standard well diffusion assays, as follows. About 100 microl of each test peptide was added to 8 mm wells bored into agar plates prior to inoculation of the agar plate with a plug of actively growing fungus. Controls consisted of agar plates with 100 microl sterile saline added to wells. Sterile saline was consistently utilized for all re-suspensions and dilutions. All plates were incubated at 25 degrees C until growth of the test fungus (**Microsporum canis**, **M. gypseum**, **Trichophyton tonsurans**, **T. rubrum**, and **T. mentagrophytes**) reached the control wells (time varies according to fungal strain) and the distance from the well to the fungal margin was measured, in mm, for all wells. Results are expressed as percent inhibition relative to control wells. Results showed that the peptides exhibited greater than 50% and up to 97% inhibition of growth of **M. canis**, **M. gypseum**, **T. tonsurans**, **T. rubrum**, and **T. mentagrophytes**.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Controls the growth of fungus (claimed). USE - (I) is useful for **treating tinea**. (I) is useful for controlling the growth of a fungus that is capable of causing **tinea**, which involves contacting fungus that is capable of causing **tinea** with (I) (claimed). ADMINISTRATION - (I) is administered topically, at a dose of 0.0002-10 mg/ml. EXAMPLE - No relevant example is given. (33 pages)

5/3,AB/13 (Item 2 from file: 357)

DIALOG(R) File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

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0113132 DBR Accession Number: 91-00774 PATENT

Ringworm vaccine - containing antigen from e.g.

Microsporum canis, **Microsporum gypsum** or **Trichophyton mentagrophytes**

PATENT ASSIGNEE: Jefferson-Labs 1990

PATENT NUMBER: EP 393371 PATENT DATE: 901024 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 90-321936 (9043)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 341867 APPLIC. DATE: 890421

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: EP 90105356 APPLIC. DATE: 900321

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A **ringworm vaccine** containing an antigen from 1 or more dermatophytes is new. The antigen is from **Epidermophyton floccosum**, **Microsporum audouini**, **Microsporum canis** (preferred), **Microsporum distortum**, **Microsporum equinum**, **Microsporum gypseum** (**Microsporum gypsum**) (preferred), **Microsporum nanum**, **Trichophyton concentricum**, **Trichophyton equinum**,

Trichophyton gallinae, Trichophyton gypsum (Trichophyton gypseum), Trichophyton megnini, **Trichophyton mentagrophytes** (preferred), Trichophyton quinckeanum (Trichophyton quinckeanum), Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton schoenleinii, Trichophyton tonsurans, Trichophyton verrucosum, T. verrucosum var. album, T. verrucosum var. discoides, T. verrucosum var. ochraceum or Trichophyton violaceum. The antigen is used to produce pre- or post-natal immunity and/or resistance to **ringworm** infection in mammals. The composition also contains an aluminum hydroxide gel carrier and an isotonic solution or lactated Ringer solution, and may also contain a dermatocyte killing agent, preferably formaldehyde, which may be added before homogenization. Cells may also be removed by filtration. (10pp)

Set	Items	Description
S6	3	S1 AND (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W)GYPSUM
S7	2	S6 AND (RINGWORM? ? OR RING(W)WORM? ? OR TINEA OR EPIDERMOPHYTOS? OR TRYCHOPHYTOSIS OR TRICHOPHYTOSIS)
S8	2	S7 AND (IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ? OR VACCIN? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)
S9	0	S8 NOT S4
S10	2425	AU=(WERNER, M? OR WERNER M?)
S11	465	AU=(STROBEL M? OR STROBEL, M?)
S12	1	S10 AND S11
S13	2889	S10 OR S11
S14	1	S13 AND S1
S15	0	(S12 OR S14) NOT S4
S16	0	(S12 OR S14) NOT S5

- Author (S)

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File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Jul 18

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File 266:FEDRIP 2005/Dec

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File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2006/Jul 18

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200628

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File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. _1982-2006/Jul W2

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File 113:European R&D Database 1997

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Set	Items	Description
S1	295	(MICROSPOR? OR M) (W)CANIS AND (TRICHOPHYTON OR TRYCHOPHYTON OR T) (W)MENTAGROPHYT?
S2	109	S1 AND (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W)GYPSEUM
S3	45	S2 AND (RINGWORM? ? OR RING(W)WORM? ? OR TINEA OR EPIDERMOPHYTOS? OR TRYCHOPHYTOSIS OR TRICHOPHYTOSIS)
S4	45	RD (unique items)
S5	13	S4 AND (IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ? OR VACCIN? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)
S6	3	S1 AND (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W)GYPSUM
S7	2	S6 AND (RINGWORM? ? OR RING(W)WORM? ? OR TINEA OR EPIDERMOPHYTOS? OR TRYCHOPHYTOSIS OR TRICHOPHYTOSIS)
S8	2	S7 AND (IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ? OR VACCIN? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)
S9	0	S8 NOT S4
S10	2425	AU=(WERNER, M? OR WERNER M?)
S11	465	AU=(STROBEL M? OR STROBEL, M?)
S12	1	S10 AND S11
S13	2889	S10 OR S11
S14	1	S13 AND S1
S15	0	(S12 OR S14) NOT S4
S16	0	(S12 OR S14) NOT S5